



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ENVIROFACTS

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National Park Service
Hazardous Waste Management &
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WASTE PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

DEFINITIONS

Pesticide: Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.

Waste Pesticide: A pesticide becomes a waste when it meets the definition of a waste under 40 CFR Part 261 or when the handler decides to discard it.

APPLICABLE STANDARDS

Federal: Handlers of waste pesticides have the option of managing the pesticide under the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste program (40 CFR Parts 260-272), if applicable, or the **Standard For Universal Waste Management** (40 CFR 273). Parks are encouraged to manage their waste pesticide under the Universal Waste Rule because it minimizes RCRA liability. Accordingly, this Envirofacts sheet only addresses the requirements of 40 CFR 273.

State: State regulations may be more stringent than the federal standard. State requirements must be reviewed to thoroughly assess compliance status.

Other: Additional federal and state standards may apply to the storage and transport of waste pesticide. All parks should follow Integrated Pest Management procedures and policies established by the National Park Service.

HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling this waste material may require special precautions such as personal protective equipment (PPE) and special procedure to prevent injury. Always remember to consult with your Park or Regional Safety Officer for additional information concerning proper handling. Facilities that accumulate greater than 5,000 kg (11,025 lbs.) of Universal Waste at any one time are considered Large Quantity Handlers (LQH). Small Quantity Handlers (SQH) never accumulate greater than 5,000 kg. All parks should preserve their SQH status by never accumulating greater than a 5,000 kg aggregate of the following three Universal Wastes:

- Waste Batteries
- Waste Pesticides

- Waste Mercury Thermostats

An SQH must manage waste pesticide in a way that prevents releases to the environment (40 CFR 273.13). Waste pesticides must be stored in structurally sound containers that are compatible with the pesticides and free of leaks or damage. Also, do not store pesticides in areas with incompatible materials.

Labeling: Containers storing waste pesticide must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste-Pesticide(s)," or "Waste Pesticides(s)." The original label that was on the product when purchased must also be on the container, if legible (40 CFR 273.14). The park may be subject to additional labeling required by state programs.

Accumulation Time: Parks are not permitted to store waste pesticide longer than one year. Parks must be able to demonstrate the duration that waste pesticides have been accumulated on-site. A good method includes storing all waste pesticides in a central location and posting the date of the oldest container on a log. Alternate tracking options are provided in 40 CFR 273.15.

DISPOSAL

To maintain Universal Waste status for waste pesticide management the parks are not permitted to dispose of their waste pesticide other than to send the material back to the manufacturer or to participate in a waste pesticide collection program. If you choose to participate in a waste pesticide collection program, verify that the program is approved by a state environmental agency.

If parks choose to transport waste pesticide, it must be done in accordance with 40 CFR 273 subpart D and 49 CFR 171-180. Authorized universal waste transporters should be used when possible.



SPECIAL TOPICS

Notifications

A SQH of waste pesticide is not required to notify the US EPA of universal waste handling activities (40 CFR 273.12). State's requirements must be reviewed however.

Training

Training requirements under 40 CFR 273.16 indicate that an SQH inform all personnel who handle or have responsibility for managing universal waste. The information provided to personnel must describe proper handling and emergency procedures appropriate to the type(s) of universal waste handled at the park.

Spill Response

All waste pesticide containers that show evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage must be placed in a compatible over-pack container that will contain potential releases (40 CFR 273.13).

If a release does occur, park personnel must immediately contain all waste and residue. Park personnel must determine if the released material is a hazardous waste and manage it in accordance with 40 CFR 260-272.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

- Purchase pesticides from companies which will pick up unused amounts.
- Store waste pesticide in designated areas that have secondary containment. (Indoors or a covered area is ideal)
- Provide appropriate spill response equipment and personal protective equipment.
- Only purchase the amount of pesticide needed for each specific project so that no waste is generated.
- Use integrated pest management at your park.
- Don't purchase greater than a one-year supply of pesticide.
- Excess pesticides can be transferred to other parks.

ENVIROFACTS X-REFERENCES

- Environmental Training
- Hazard Communication
- Hazardous Waste Characterization

WASTE PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST

Checklist Item	Notes
1. Determine whether your state has adopted more stringent standards for facilities that generate, collect, transport, or manage waste pesticides.	
2. Confirm that your facility does not generate greater than 5,000 kg of waste pesticide at any one time to assure SQH status under the Universal Waste Management rule.	
3. Ensure employees are trained regarding proper handling and emergency procedures appropriate to waste pesticide management, including personal protective equipment requirements.	
4. Ensure that waste pesticide containers are in good condition and free of leaks.	
5. Confirm that all containers holding waste pesticides are labeled in accordance with the labeling requirements summarized on the front of this sheet.	
6. Ensure that waste pesticides are not stored greater than one year and that documentation is maintained to demonstrate compliance.	
7. Ensure that all waste pesticides are managed as a universal waste and either returned to the manufacturer or managed as part of a state certified waste pesticide collection program.	